

AMERICANS NOT TO QUIT MEXICO UNTIL BORDER IS WELL PROTECTED

Believed General Obregon Will Agree to Plan Determined Upon by Authorities at Washington City.

TROOP MOVEMENTS CAUSE SPECULATION

Carranza Forces Concentrate at Guerrero, Close to Pershing's Lines; U. S. Infantry and Cavalry Go Southward.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
El Paso, April 28.—On the eve of the Obregon-Scott-Funston conference tomorrow over the disposition of United States troops in Mexico, the feeling here in El Paso tonight that Carranza's occupation of part of Chihuahua, pending eradication of Villa bands by the de facto government, would certainly result from the negotiations. The American representatives came to El Paso this evening light-minded regarding their plans of action and their instructions from the Washington government. All opinion regarding the outcome of the deliberations was based, therefore, on the attitude of Carranza officials arriving with General Obregon.

From an authoritative source it was learned that the Mexican minister of war had signified his intention to meet General Scott and General Funston "half way" in the coming negotiations.

Can Wipe Bandits Out.
It was pointed out in other quarters that this might mean that General Obregon would give his consent to further presence of General Pershing's columns on Mexican soil, provided the chase of the Villistas was relinquished to the Carrancistas, and provided withdrawal was arranged to follow receipt of assurances from the de facto government that the bandit forces had been wiped out. It was asserted by Mexican officials that with the large command of 1 1/2 divisions, General Obregon could vanquish the already scattered bandits in a short time, not more than a very few months. They argued that on the completion of this task, the Americans could conclude their mission in Mexico successfully ended and could retire northward.

Cannot Reuse Demands.
The opinion was general that if the United States insisted on a continuance of the new troop dispositions recently ordered by General Funston, and now being carried into effect, the minister of war could not well refuse to grant the troops the mission they would be endangering the relations between the American and Mexican governments.

Another circumstance influencing speculation regarding the outcome of the conference was the confidence of the Mexican officials that it would reach a speedy conclusion.

"We do not expect any difficulties in reaching an agreement," said one of them. "The whole business should be concluded in time for us to return Monday."

The belief that General Obregon would be able to give the conference unexpected expedition caused a report to spread that the minister of war had been given full power to reach a decision in behalf of his government. However, this could not be verified.

Gossip regarding the coming meeting was interrupted this afternoon by reports from the American expedition that large forces of Carranza troops were being moved into the Guerrero district. On top of this came information from Columbus, the American base station, that a large force of United States infantry had been moved south along the American line of communication and that an important detachment of cavalry had been moved westward to Gibson's line in order that it might cross into Mexico tomorrow morning.

Precautionary Movement.
Speculation regarding the meaning of these movements proved futile. Neither the Mexican nor American military authorities would discuss them except to say that they represented the ordinary precautionary steps of force and arms. The entrance of additional Carranza forces into the Guerrero district was partly explained as designed to prevent any combination of Villistas and other factions against the American troops.

El Paso and Juarez saw more excitement today than they have had since General Scott came to the border in August, 1915, to hold his now famous conference with Villa on the international bridge.

The Day in Congress

SENATE.
Met at noon.
Conference on army reorganization bill continued at work.
Resumed discussion of rural credits bill.
Sharp exchanges on Brandeis' nomination resulted from a charge by Senator Ashurst that republicans were filibustering against confirmation.

HOUSE.
Met at 11 a. m.
Discussed agricultural appropriation bill including a "rider" embodying the bill for grain grading, federal warehouses, for agricultural products and new cotton futures law.
Adopted conference report on bill passed by both houses to double the number of cadets at West Point.
Passed senate bill limiting railway employees' hours of labor.
Lever cotton futures bill was voted into annual bill as amendment.

THE WEATHER

WEATHER FORECAST.
Denver, Colo., April 28.—New Mexico: Saturday partly cloudy, warmer east portion; Sunday unsettled and colder.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.
For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday.
Maximum temperature, 71 degrees; minimum, 38 degrees; range, 33 degrees; temperature at 6 p. m., 67 degrees; northwest wind; clear.

CITY BANK CLEARINGS.

Yesterday
\$44,226.98.

famous conference with Villa on the international bridge.

General Obregon's special train arrived from Chihuahua City not long after 8 o'clock this morning, having on board also Governor Ignacio Enriquez, of the state of Chihuahua. Shortly afterward the special train of General Jacinto Trevino of Torreon, military commander of the northeast district of Mexico, rolled in. Accompanying General Trevino was General Samuel S. Santos, Presidente Jose de los Rios, of Parral, and a number of other celebrities.

General Gavira, commander of the Juarez garrison, and Andres Garcia, Mexican consul in El Paso, met the special train. General Gavira was accompanied by his staff and by a military band, which blew a fanfare as the minister of war stepped from the private car.

All Juarez turned out to witness the arrival. General Obregon was escorted from the railway station to General Gavira's headquarters through the crowded streets, in which hundreds of soldiers had been posted.

Before going to General Gavira's residence for luncheon, General Obregon held a conference with Consul Garcia, who was chosen to act as an intermediary between the Mexican and American representatives. At this meeting it was particularly noted that the first session of the conference will be held tomorrow at 10 a. m. and that the meeting place shall be the customs house in Juarez. A second conference is probable on Sunday.

Generals Scott and Funston did not reach El Paso until 5:30 o'clock this morning. They were met at the station by Brigadier General George Bell, Jr., commander of the El Paso base, and by Consul Garcia.

After the first greetings, Consul (Continued on Page Two.)

UNITY OF POWER ONLY BASIS OF LASTING PEACE

Oscar Straus Delivers Notable Address on International Reconstruction Before National Institute of Science.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
New York, April 28.—Oscar Straus, secretary of the National Institute of Social Sciences here today, said that any lasting arrangement for the peace of Europe must be based on a unity of power, by placing the might of the nations on the same principle as we constitute the joint power of the forty-eight states of our union as the guardian of the right of each state.

After tracing the development of international law, Mr. Straus said the present war in Europe arose from two conflicting schools of thought. They are composed, he said, of those who hold that in the relations of nations there is no room for moral considerations in other words, that might makes right. The others are those who maintain that the relationships of nations should rest on moral principles.

"Underlying these issues," Mr. Straus said, "was yet another, the conflict between absolutism and democracy or constitutionalism."

Isolation Impossible.
The speaker covered briefly the history of the foreign relations of the United States since the Monroe doctrine was formulated and pointed out that he believed that the policy of isolation for this country is impossible.

"Whether we will or no," he said, "we are a near and intimate member of the family of nations and must take our share of the responsibilities this intimate relationship involves. The reconstruction of the world after this war is over will be our concern as much as it will be the concern of any of the belligerent nations."

In using national preparedness, Mr. Straus said: "At three different periods during the last twenty-five years I saw at close range the play of diplomacy of the great European nations. With rare exceptions in important and vital issues, the diplomacy of the stronger nations went out and that of the weaker nations correspondingly failed."

Armies Aid to Diplomacy.
"It is a mistake," he said, "to believe that armies and navies are useless when not engaged in war. Armies and navies are the potential forces behind diplomacy when vital interests are at stake. Entirely apart from the menace of foreign attack if we are to be an effective influence in the promotion and maintenance of the peace of the world, the measure of our influence will certainly not be in proportion to our weakness but in proportion to our available strength."

After considering the various methods tried in Europe for maintaining peace, Mr. Straus said the deduction to be drawn from their failure makes it clear that there must be an international reconstruction on an entirely different basis than that which has brought about the present cataclysm of European civilization.

Mr. Straus said that all volunteer methods devised for the maintenance of peace would probably fail and continued: "We must at least put forth as much compelling force as has hitherto been put forth for preparation of war."

Instead of a general staff in each nation preparing for war there should be a general staff on which all nations preparing for peace, he said.

HEAVY FORCE OF CAVALRY ORDERED INTO MEXICO TO AD PERSHING

Reason for Movement Not Disclosed, but More Than Regiment Are Crossing Border From Near Columbus.

AEROPLANE EQUIPMENT NO LONGER LACKING

Concentration of Carranza Troops Near Guerrero Is Cause of Some Apprehension by American Officers.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Columbus, N. M., April 28.—The largest force of troops which has left Columbus since the initial command crossed the border six weeks ago, is enamped tonight on the frontier, fifteen miles west of here. The troops, consisting of more than a regiment of cavalry, are preparing to cross the line into Mexico at daybreak tomorrow.

Reason for Order Unknown.
The soldiers left Columbus upon orders of Gen. J. J. Pershing, expeditionary commander, and were stated at military headquarters here tonight that no reasons had been outlined in the order. Persons in constant touch with the border situation offered various solutions. One belief expressed was that General Pershing feels that this shored line of communication, which extends from Columbus to San Antonio, a distance of about 325 miles, is in need of further strengthening. Another was that the expeditionary commander fears that one of the stipulations in the conference between Generals Scott, Funston and Obregon will be that no more American troops shall cross the boundary and is anticipating such an agreement by bringing his command to a strength that will enable it to cope with any emergency.

Generals May Visit Columbus.
It was reported that Major General Scott and Funston will come to Columbus during one of the intervals of the conference. It was pointed out that it is probable that the departmental commander and chief of staff may desire to make an inspection of the expeditionary base to assist them in the redistribution of the troops.

Active preparations for continuing the expedition continued here today, aeroplanes and a device calculated to equip motors for railway travel, being tested and supplies being dispatched to the troops in the field. Plans were being made also to equip a squadron of motorcycles with machine guns. If these prove practicable it is said they will be used when speedy reinforcements are necessary.

Carranza Troops Move.
Some apprehension was aroused today by press reports from the front that four trainloads of Carranza soldiers, who previously had been withdrawn from the district, were being reconcentrated near Guerrero. The ostensible reason for the movement was given as the prevention of the combination of adherents of the several Mexican factions in the section against the Americans. Military authorities here, however, seemed satisfied that General Pershing's command is amply able to cope with the remotest possibility which might be developed.

VILLA REPORTED TO BE AT URBINAS RANCH

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Chihuahua, Mexico, April 28.—Colonel Cardenas, at San Pedro, has reported that General Gomez, pursuing a small band of outlaws in the hills southeast of La Cruz, killed the band leader, Ferriz, and six others, besides dispersing the force.

Reliable information brought here places Villa in or near Urbinas ranch at Los Nieves. The commander at Escobedo also says small Villista bands are operating in that region, while a report from Sierra Mojada claims that all is quiet in that region.

Large gangs of laborers are at work on the railway between Chihuahua and Torreon putting in new ties and rails. A new bridge has been built at Ortiz, and all shorelines are being taken up in readiness for the rainy season. Prospects are good for a large wheat crop in both the Laguna district and Conchos and northern river valleys.

WAR MOST PROFITABLE TO NORTHERN PACIFIC

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
St. Paul, Minn., April 28.—Revenue from carrying war munitions and barbed wire for shipment to Vladivostok, Russia, has broken all previous Northern Pacific railway records.

The statement for March and for the nine months ended March 31, shows March operating revenue as \$6,470,535, a gain of \$1,699,093 over March, 1915. Net income for March totals \$2,594,727, an increase of 30 per cent over the same month last year.

Railway operating revenue for nine months ended March 31, 1916, was \$56,291,402, a gain over the previous nine months of \$7,758,473.

Pressure on Single Men.
Cardiff, Wales, April 28.—Notices have been posted on the Cardiff Coal exchange that in future no single man, who, being physically fit, has not attested his willingness to join the army will be permitted on the floor of the exchange unless he can furnish a recommendation satisfactory to the committee of control of the exchange.

JOHN REDMOND SPEAKS BITTERLY OF MEN WHO ARE RUNNING IRELAND

Declares Revolutionists Are in League With Germans Who Have Crushed Every Weak People Encountered.

BLAMES AMERICANS WHO AIDED CONSPIRACY

Points to Danger to Country's Freedom When Boon Was Almost Won by Peaceful Parliamentary Means.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
London, April 28.—John Redmond, leader of the Irish nationalists in the house of commons, tonight gave the Associated Press the following statement concerning the uprising in Dublin: "My first feeling, on hearing of this insane movement, was one of horror, discouragement, and almost despair. I asked myself whether Ireland, as so often before in her tragic history, was to dash the cup of glory from her lips."

Progress of Ireland.
"For look at the Irish position today. In the short space of forty years Ireland has seen a constitutional movement made an almost unbroken triumph march from pauperism and slavery to prosperity and freedom. She has won back the possession of Irish land; she has stayed emigration; she has achieved an era of national prosperity. Finally, she has succeeded in placing on the statute books the greatest charter of freedom ever offered her since the days of Grattan. Is all this to be lost?"

"When war came, she made a choice which was inevitable if she was to be true to all the principles which she had held through all her history and which she had just so completely vindicated on her own soil, namely, that of small nations, sacred principles of nationality, liberty and democracy."

"Moreover, the nations for which through all history she has felt the sympathy being dispatched from common principles and common aspirations were trampled, as she in her time had been trampled, under the heel of arrogant force."

"What has Ireland suffered in the past which Poland, Alsace, Belgium and Serbia have not suffered at the hands of Germany? And I may add also that portion of the soil of France, our old friend and ally, which is in the hands of Germany?"

"What has been the record of Germany but the suppression of nationality, of freedom and of language—in short, the suppression of all things for which, for centuries, Ireland has struggled, the victory of which Ireland has achieved. The cause of Belgium. Has there not been there the same ruthless shedding of blood of the priests and the people that is part of Ireland's own history? Leave the question of principle out and consider the question only of the mere interests of Ireland herself. What did the situation demand?"

Neutrality Impossible.
"Neutrality? That was impossible. Hostility? In the just cause of the allies? In the same name as Ireland who does not see that this meant the drowning of Ireland's newly won liberties in Irish blood? He was the opinion of an overwhelming majority of the Irish people, the opinion which thousands of Irish soldiers have sealed with their blood by dying in the cause of the liberty of Ireland and of the world."

"But anyhow, it was the opinion of Ireland, and surely not of anybody who has professed himself a home ruler, that the policy of Ireland must be decided by Ireland herself. That is the principle which has been adopted by the Irish race everywhere."

Denounces Disloyalties.
"Millions of our people in the United States and elsewhere, whose generous devotion helped us so largely to win our victories for the motherland of our race, have always accepted it. However bounteous their help, never have they denied Ireland's right to choose her policy for herself. That doctrine has been contested only by the very same men who today have tried to make Ireland a cat's paw of Germany."

"In all our long and successful struggle to obtain home rule we have been thwarted and opposed by that same section. We have won home rule not through them, but in spite of them. This wicked move of theirs was the last blow at home rule. It was not half as much treason to the cause of the allies as treason to the cause of home rule."

Blames Germany.
"This attempted deadly blow at home rule carried out through this insolent, by this fact that Germany plotted it. Germany organized; Germany paid for it. So far as Germany's share in it is concerned, it is a German invasion of Ireland as brutal as the invasion of Belgium. Blood has been shed, and if Ireland has not been rescued by her starving people, her massacred priests and her violated convents, it is not a fault of Germany."

"And the final aggression of this movement is this: 'The misguided, insane young men

who have taken part in this movement in Ireland have risked, and some of them have lost their lives. But, what am I to say of those men who have sent them into this insane and anti-patriotic movement while they have remained in the safe remoteness of American cities?"

"I might add that this movement has been set in motion by this same class of men at the very moment when America is demanding reparation for the blood of innocent American men, women and children, shed by Germany, and thus they are guilty of double treason—treason to the generous land that received them, as well as to the land which gave them birth."

"Is it not an additional horror that on the very day when we heard that the men of the Dublin firebrands had been killed by Irishmen in the streets of Dublin, we received news of how men of the Sixteenth division—our own Irish brigade and of the same Dublin firebrands—had dashed forward and by their unconquerable bravery retaken trenches the Germans had won at Hull? Was there ever such a picture of tragedy which so often inflicted on the fairest hopes and the bravest souls of Ireland?"

"As to the final result, I do not believe this wicked and insane movement will achieve its ends. The German plot has failed. A majority of the people of Ireland retain their calmness, fortitude and unity. They abhor this attack on their interests, their rights and their principles."

TEXAS SENATOR WOULD PROVIDE FARM HOMES

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, April 28.—Senator Sheppard, a democrat of Texas, tonight in the senate today that the United States was menaced by rapidly increasing aristocracy of land owners and proposed a constitutional amendment to authorize congress to purchase land anywhere in the country, hold, improve, sub-divide and sell it to make loans for the purpose of encouraging farm home ownership.

The amendment, he said, was similar to one adopted in the state of Massachusetts and approved more than three to one by a popular vote.

Union Rejects Wage Scale.
Seward, Alaska, April 28.—The Anchorage labor union rejected today the wage scale offered by the federal arbitration board endeavoring to settle the strike among workmen on the government railroad in Alaska.

LEGAL LIGHTS DENOUNCE USE OF SUBMARINES

American Society of International Law Says Submersibles Should Not Be Permitted to Destroy Ships.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, April 28.—Submarine warfare upon commerce was denounced by an array of prominent jurists today before the American Society of International Law. Concluding a two-day program of addresses on questions relating to the European war, most of the speakers earnestly favored restricting the use of the submarine and other new war agencies to established legal bounds rather than modification of the international code in their favor.

Prof. James S. Reeves, of the University of Michigan, criticized alleged changes in the American position regarding armed merchantmen.

Professor Reeves declared it was the principle of international law, in the opinion of the majority, that a submarine should be prevented by law from warring upon commerce.

Admitting that submarines and mines have a legitimate use in modern warfare, Prof. Ames S. Hershey, of the Indiana university, said their use should be mainly or substantially for defensive purposes and be mainly confined to belligerent waters, with limited use on the high seas.

Everett P. Wheeler, of New York, an authority on admiralty law, asserted that international law had been largely swept aside in the war. "It is a fabric," he said, "as almost as ruined as the great cathedral at Rheims. It is not now an active working code. We must not consider one at from the principles of international law, in the interest of humanity. We want something in the future more powerful than mere scraps of paper—an international code with police power capable of enforcing its decrees."

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Charles S. Brand, of New York, asked whether the situation facing Germany had not justified the use of submarines in the Lusitania and Sussex cases.

Prof. Theodore P. Ion, of Boston, observed that no belligerent had the right to complain if a blockade is effective or not.

Capt. W. L. Rodgers, United States navy, told the society that German submarines had succeeded in challenging the supremacy of the British navy.

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FIRST DETAILED REPORT OF REVOLUTION IN IRELAND TELLS OF DISTURBANCES BY SINN FEIN AND UNIONS ORGANIZATION OF SEPARATISTS SEIZES MANY STRATEGIC POSITIONS IN DUBLIN CITY

Lord Lieutenant Proclaims It "Insurrectionary" and Influenced by Foreign Power; Shooting Is Promiscuous and Apparently Aimless; Military Authorities Ample and Treated Matter Leniently in Hope That Disturbance May Be Suppressed With Little Bloodshed; Story of Riots Not Later Than Tuesday, and No Information by Newspaper Dispatches Is Secured Since That Date; Some Positions Held by Rebels Are Taken by Troops.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

***** last stand might be intelligible, but at the outset of the disturbance they could not foresee its purpose.

FIELD MARSHAL IS SATISFIED WITH PROGRESS.
The Countess Markievicz, the sister of an Irish baron, in a volunteer uniform, was a prominent figure in the disturbance. She was one of the leading sympathizers with James Larkin in the 1913 street car strike and her house was raided and destroyed by the police, who are said to have seized a printing press and type with which alleged pro-German literature was being printed. Her husband is said to be a Polish nobleman.

Occupied Strategic Points.
In addition to St. Joseph's green, various corner points covering the entrance to the green, were occupied by the Sinn Feiners, who displayed rifles from the windows of nearby houses. Several passing motor cars and taxicabs were commandeered. The occupants of the motor cars were taken inside the green, apparently as hostages, and were being drawn up on the roadway.

There has been much rifle and revolver firing, seemingly at nothing in particular, and several persons out holiday-making have been killed or injured. The sound of the rifle and the firing of the revolver, on one side of St. Stephen's green.

Much Promiscuous Shooting.
In the Portobello road, over the canal which forms the boundary of the city, the Sinn Feiners seized a corner public house. Here also holiday-makers suffered from promiscuous shooting. One platoon of the royal Irish rifles succeeded in dislodging and taking prisoner these Sinn Feiners.

During Monday officers and men in khaki and in uniform and civilians were shot at in the streets. Some of them were reported to have been killed or wounded.

No evening newspapers appeared in Dublin Monday and no morning papers were published today (Tuesday). The Evening Mail office was occupied by members of the Sinn Fein yesterday. They still retain their possession of the building. The military have established themselves opposite the Evening Mail office.

Nothing Taken in Battle.
The Royal College of Surgeons, which faces St. Stephen's green, on the west, was seized by the Sinn Feiners and their flag flown from it. Thus far the rebels have captured nothing by fighting. There was nobody to resist the entire disturbance with ease. The authorities express the opinion that the trouble may last a day or two. They say there is ample force at the disposal of the government to quell the entire disturbance with ease. The sympathy of the people generally, they declare, is against the disturbers, but thus far the military authorities have not shown their strength. They are, no doubt, anxious to end the trouble as a minimum of bloodshed and destruction of property.

It is impossible as yet to ascertain or even approximate the number of persons killed or injured but there is no doubt that the aggregate is considerable, as the shooting was widespread and the shooting by the Sinn Feiners was very wild and reckless.

FIRST ACTUAL REPORT BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.
London, April 28.—(19:45 a. m.)—The Associated Press dispatch sent from Dublin Tuesday afternoon was the first detailed eye witness account of the disorders in Dublin to be received in London. The resident Associated Press correspondent in Dublin forwarding the message by courier to Kingston, seven miles southeast of Dublin, whence it came to London by mail. The message bore the stamp of the postal censor and apparently was unexpurgated.

The Dublin view of the uprising at the end of the first day seemingly corroborated the report that the force which began the disorder was not a large one.

Named Lake Goethals.
Panama, April 28.—The widening of the canal at a point north of Gold Hill, incident to the dredging of the soil that slid from the hillside into the channel in Galliard cut, has formed a lake that has been given the official designation of Lake Goethals. The water is about a fourth of a mile long and 600 feet wide.

Cinch Salaried Men.
Peking, March 28.—All government employees whose salary exceeds \$100 Mexican, a month, are to be required to subscribe a certain percentage of their pay to the domestic loan for this year.

Shops Are Looted.
Various corners in Sackville street have been occupied by the Sinn Feiners and barricades of tarred iron have been erected in the thoroughfare. In this street there has been a great deal of looting of shops and smashing of windows.

In St. Stephen's green, a detachment of the Sinn Feiners entered the green, which is surrounded by a high railing, and locked themselves in and began digging trenches. The authorities considered that this move as a

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